

not referable to any of the species composing the colony. The squamules are somewhat similar in shape to those of *Cl. foliacea* var. *alcicornis* (Lightf.) Schaer. but they are grayish, not yellowish, less coriaceous, smoother, thinner, as a rule smaller, and their reaction to caustic potash is quite different. Indeed they present no decided likeness to the primary squamules of any other species. Those of *Cl. turgida* (Ehrh.) Hoffm. have a somewhat similar chemical reaction but they are larger and coarser.

The plant is widely distributed as the stations so far found for it show. It is distinctive and readily recognizable when once acquaintance is made with it. Throughout the Buzzards Bay region it is common to abundant; not only occurring mixed with other species but often forming colonies by itself. In the hill pastures of the White Mountains, or at least in those in the vicinity of Jackson, New Hampshire, it is almost equally common and Dr. S. F. Blake has found it well established in eastern Maryland and eastern Virginia. It should therefore be recognized as a species.

Cladonia apodocarpa sp. nov.; primary squamules medium size to large, the segments broad to oblong with sinuate, entire margins, above ashy-glaucous, KOH + (yellowish); below white, smooth, KOH + (pale yellow); podetia wanting; apothecia sessile on the surface or margins of the squamules, brown becoming blackish. On sand, sandy loam, more rarely on humus; in old fields and pastures, exposed sandy banks, etc.

Specimens from Wareham, Massachusetts have been deposited in the Farlow Herbarium at Cambridge and in the United States National Museum at Washington, D. C.

ONSET, MASSACHUSETTS.

EXCURSION TO SOUTHERN VERMONT.

CLARENCE H. KNOWLTON.

THE New England Botanical Club had a field excursion in southern Vermont, June 19–20 of this year, with headquarters at Wilmington. Only five men attended, Messrs. J. R. Churchill, D. S. Carpenter, F. W. Hunnewell, C. H. Knowlton and H. K. Svenson.

Messrs. Knowlton and Churchill stopped in Vernon and Brattleboro the first day, the latter place furnishing a fine series of rich woods plants. June 20 all visited the towns of Searsburg and Woodford in

the heart of the Green Mts. This area was at first apparently covered with red spruce and hardwood, especially beech and birch, but the forest has been largely depleted by lumbering. *Pyrus americana*, *Amelanchier Bartramiana*, *Sambucus racemosa*, and *Streptopus amplexifolius* were characteristic plants of the upland, which had an elevation around 2300 feet above the sea.

It was exactly the right season for collecting *Carices*, even the little ones of the *Carex stellulata* group being in perfect condition. Around "Big Pond," so-called, at 2263 feet, was a great abundance of *C. lenticularis* in its prime, also *C. Michauxiana*, enough for all the herbaria of the world. *Lycopodium inundatum* was also abundant here. In the wet shore thicket *Rhododendron nudiflorum* (L.) Torr., var. *roseum* (Lois.) Wiegand¹ was occasional. In another swampy area was *Myrica Gale*, var. *subglabra*, not before reported from Vermont. It grew in abundance, with the typical form.

Lower down at about 1700 feet, in a dry field above the Deerfield river in Searsburg, grew a large quantity of *Vaccinium caespitosum*, previously reported from the region by the late W. H. Blanchard. We were much surprised to find that this species as well as *Amelanchier Bartramiana* were protected by the very inclusive Vermont statute against grasping botanists and greedy nurserymen. Along the river itself was an abundance of *Sanguisorba canadensis*.

Messrs. Hunnewell and Svenson, approaching the region from the west, found *Hydrophyllum virginianum*, *Senecio obovatus*, and other plants characteristic of the Western Vermont calcareous regions.

In order to get a really satisfactory representation of the flora for the Club Herbarium on an excursion of this sort, there should be at least two days for field work, besides the days of arrival and departure. It would be much better, too, to have at least six or eight men in attendance. However, we sampled the flora quite thoroughly along the main road, and added much to our knowledge of southern Vermont.

HINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

¹ Wiegand, RHODORA, xxvi. 4 (1924).